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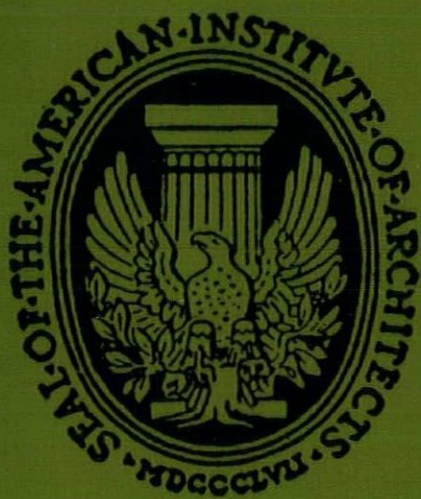
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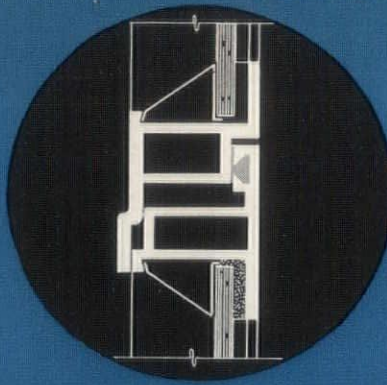
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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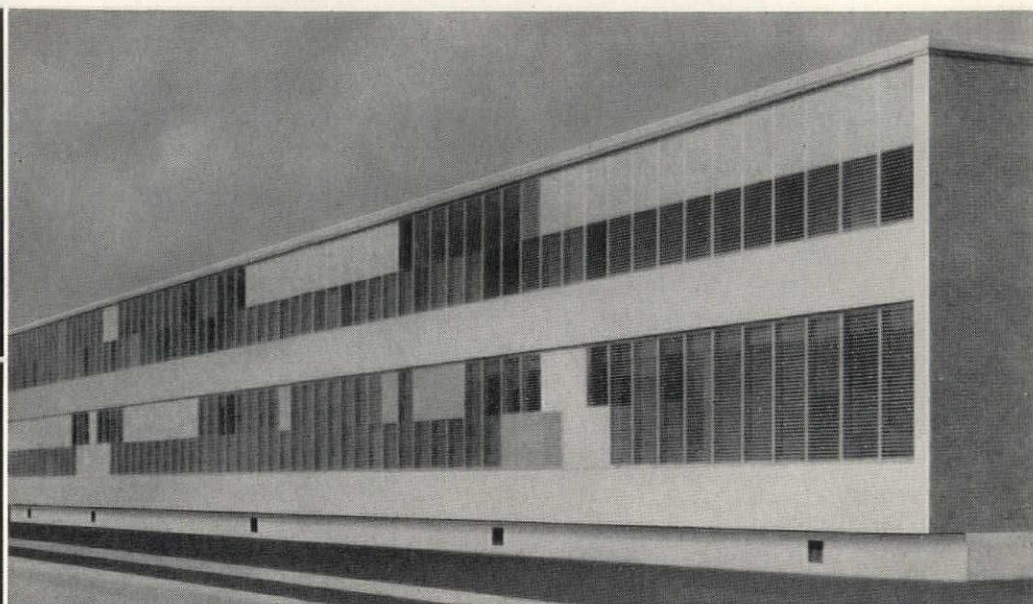
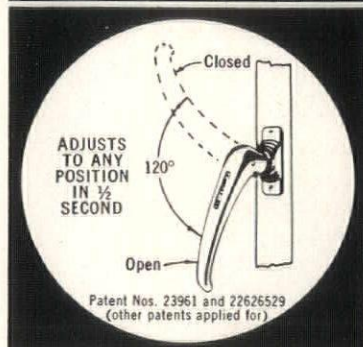
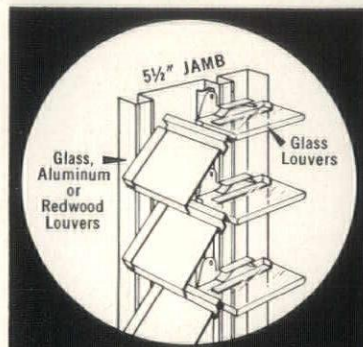
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The Design of Buildings— Architects or Engineers?

This article — by RUSSELL T. PANCOAST, FAIA — resulted from an analysis to determine the fundamental differences between architects and engineers as a basis for defining each profession's field of concern with the design of buildings. In clear, concise and logical fashion it clarifies such differences and provides a factual foundation for resolving existing conflicts between the two professions. The author is Chairman of the FAA Committee on FAA-FES Liaison . . .

Among architects there have never been too many serious differences in the basic concept of what constitutes the practice of architecture. The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards agreed in 1961 on the following:

"The practice of architecture is defined as the professional activities of a registered architect. This includes advice concerning and preparation of necessary documents for the design and construction of buildings and their environment, with the principal purpose of providing space for human use whether interior or exterior, permanent or temporary, and including, but not limited to, structures for social, political and economic service in fulfilling domestic, religious, educational, recreational, memorial, financial, commercial, industrial and governmental needs and the like."

The Engineering Profession in the state of Florida (and in many other states) is not unanimous in regard to the right of engineers to practice what architects consider their sole prerogative. But there are now enough engineers practicing the design of buildings to cause concern and resentment among many in the profession of architecture.

To analyze the proper field of endeavor for each profession, the first thought is to determine the definition of Architecture and of Engineering. Dozens of definitions have been written, but none of them seem to tell the story of the real differences in education, training and examinations for qualification to practice. The following very short definitions may illustrate why the public and the courts can become confused in attempting to differentiate by means of definitions.

Architecture — Definition: *Art or science of building, especially for the purposes of civil life. (Webster)*

Engineering — Definition: *The art and science by which the properties of matter and the sources of power in nature are made useful to man in structures, machines and manufactured products. (Webster)*

Further comments on definitions:

Attempts to clarify definitions by specifically categorizing the fields of practice are restrictive and cannot hope to be sufficiently descriptive to cover all phases of professional activity. General definitions, without categories or classifications, have also proven to be weak in interpretation, since so many parts are applicable to either profession, and would so be construed if tested by legal means.

The difficulty in phrasing of definitions of architecture and engineering develops because of the use of words that are common to both professions. In law they carry a single connotation, yet design, plan, and structure are distinctly different in their concept and execution by the practicing architect and engineer.

Professions of architecture and engineering overlap but are not the same:

It is obvious to members of both professions that the fields of architecture and engineering do overlap. It seems equally obvious that there is a difference between architecture and engineering. That there is a difference is demonstrated legally by the fact that states have laws regulating each profession by different standards, and usually by different examining and

regulatory boards. The difference is also clearly demonstrated by the qualifications required to obtain a degree in each profession by colleges and universities.

Determination of the difference between an architect and an engineer on the basis of education:

The following table of semester hours required for degrees in Architecture, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering at the University of Florida has been arbitrarily grouped and simplified in order to make an easily understood comparison.

	Architectural	Civil Eng. Genl. Option	Mechanical Eng.
Military Science	4	4	4
English Composition	8	8	8
Mathematics	8	19	19
Physics	6	11	11
Chemistry	—	8	8
Geology	—	3	—
General Education	22	25	25
(American Institutions, Humanities, Biological Sci., Physical Sci., Logic)			
Drawing, Descr.	12	6	6
Geometry	12	6	6
Structural Theory and Design	15	30	10
Construction	22	10	—
Mat'l's & Methods, Work. Dwgs., Specif., Prof. Admin, Surveying & Site			
Building Equipment ..	6	—	4
(Air Cond.)			
History of Architecture	12	—	—
Theory of Architecture, City Plan	8	—	—
Architectural Design ..	38	—	—
Hydraulics, Water Supply, Sewerage	—	10	—
Highways	—	6	—
Heat, Power, Electricity	—	6	18
Machine Design	—	—	18
Thermodynamics	—	—	6
Metallurgy	—	—	3
Manufacturing	—	—	4
Fluid Mechanics	—	—	4
Technical Electives	4	9	3
Non-Technical			
Electives	6	5	6
Professional Seminar ..	2	1	2
Total Semester Hours ..	173	161	159

From the above it is apparent there

(Continued on Page 20)

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Gamble Nominated for Secretary of Institute



CLINTON GAMBLE, AIA

All ten chapters of the AIA's Florida Region have filed petitions naming CLINTON GAMBLE of Ft. Lauderdale as a candidate for the office of AIA Secretary. Gamble's nomination has been acknowledged by the Institute and his name will appear on the ballot of next year's national convention at Dallas, Texas.

The nomination comes as a logical outgrowth of the extensive service the AIA candidate has already rendered to his professional organization. His AIA membership dates from 1941 and during subsequent years he has been increasingly active in Institute affairs at local chapter, state, regional and national levels.

He was a founder and first president of the Broward County Chapter, and has been an FAA director since 1950, serving also for two terms as

both FAA secretary and president. In 1958 he was appointed a director for the South Atlantic Region, AIA, to fill the vacancy created by the death of SANFORD W. GOIN, FAIA, and was subsequently elected as the first director of the new Florida Region, AIA. Currently he is serving on the important AIA Committee on the Profession and as chairman of three committees of the FAA.

Clinton Gamble sees the office for which he has been nominated as one of the most vital elements in the entire structure of the Institute. The following comment made some time ago in connection with his AIA committee work, reflects his attitude toward the responsibilities of that office.

"As the AIA grows there must be constant effort to improve communications both within the AIA and

outside. A direct responsibility of the Secretary's office should be this matter of communication.

"Of all the communications problems in AIA one of the most important is to translate the work, recommendations, and conclusions of the national committees and the National Board into action programs that

(Continued on Page 20)

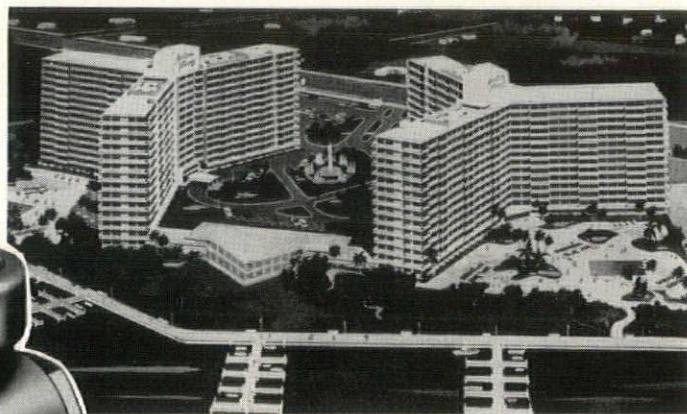
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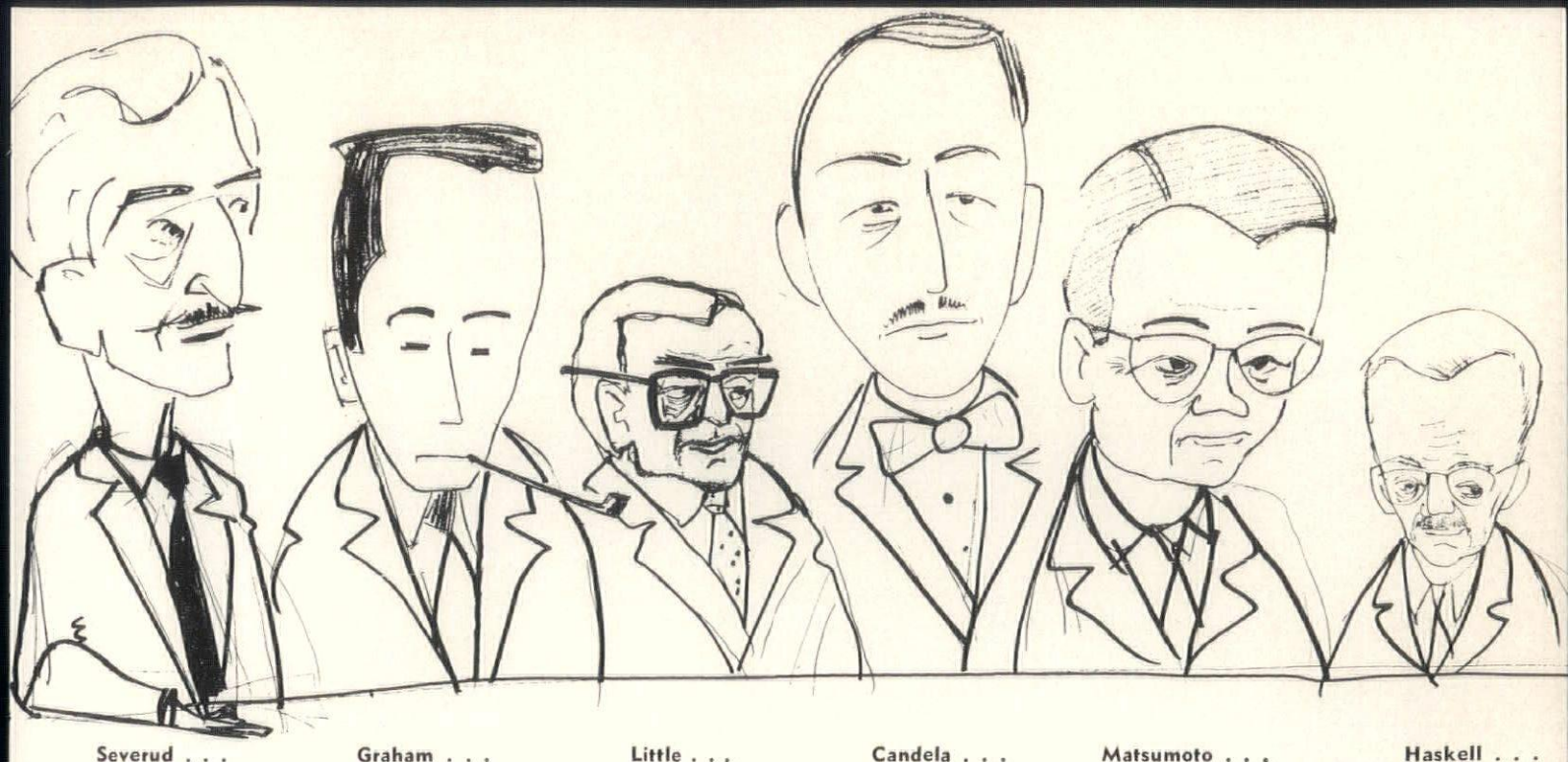


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Severud . . .

Graham . . .

Little . . .

Candela . . .

Matsumoto . . .

Haskell . . .

In Summary — The 1961 Convention

No formal papers were presented at the FAA's 47th Annual Convention at Boca Raton. Tape recordings were made of each seminar session. But the conversational type of discussion that characterized each session made any sort of a coherent transcription of the recordings impractical. Consequently this report is based on notes and has been developed largely from the excellent summary of the Seminar programs delivered by Thomas H. Creighton, FAIA, at the Convention's closing luncheon. . . . For the sketches of the panelists who made this one of the most interesting Conventions, readers are indebted to George Merritt Polk, Jr., of the Broward County Chapter, AIA. . . .

It was probably the most streamlined convention in all FAA history. Organization-wise there were no issues at stake, no controversies to spend the time and energies of delegates. Recommendations of the FAA Board of Directors — which, again this year became the agenda for the business meetings — were passed with hardly a murmur and with such regularity of acceptance that the process would have been monotonous had it not been so quick.

FAA officers were granted a second term by acclamation (see page 11). And the new-business session — on Saturday morning — was largely confined to a series of five resolutions embodying: 1) Appreciation to host chapter and convention staff; 2) Recognition of speakers and panelists; 3) Appreciation of exhibitors; 4) Recognition of GUY C. FULTON's service, and, 5) In memorium to five deceased members. As offered by C. ELLIS DUNCAN, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, all passed without dissent.

The formal business of the FAA's 47th Annual Convention was dispatched in less than the five hours allowed for it in the two business sessions scheduled for Thursday and Saturday mornings. One result of this admirably organized procedure was

that convention events marched along almost exactly in step with the programmed time-table. Another was the fact that everyone seemed to like the smoothness of the whole affair; and no one appeared the least nostalgic for the hassling and confusion that have marked some past FAA meetings.

Most importantly, however, this streamlining of convention business provided an expanded opportunity for convention speakers. The program committee had made the most of it; and the Boca Raton gathering was the speakingest in FAA history. In all there were eleven speakers — not counting FAA officers and Convention Committee members who presided at business and dinner meetings. From AIA headquarters there were AIA President PHILIP WILL, JR., FAIA, and AIA Executive Director WILLIAM H. SCHIECK, AIA. Two more were special speakers — THOMAS H. CREIGHTON, FAIA, and his wife, GWEN LUX. And acting as panelists on the three Workshop Seminars were six more — ROBERT M. LITTLE, FAIA, FRED N. SEVERUD, PE., FELIX CANDELA, JOHN BRUCE GRAHAM, AIA, ALONZO J. HARRIMAN, FAIA, PE., and GEORGE MATSUMOTO, AIA.

(Continued on Page 10)

1961 Convention...

(Continued from Page 9)

The eleventh speaker was unscheduled on the program. He was DOUGLAS HASKELL who joined the panelists of the Friday afternoon seminar with the avowed intention of "stirring up a little something." He made a valiant attempt to develop controversy. But he failed to do so even by assuming, chameleon-like, the role of an architectural devil's advocate.

Indeed, it was this very lack of disagreement that chiefly impressed Thomas Creighton as he highlighted the substance of the three seminars at the Convention's closing luncheon on Saturday. The program committee had apparently hoped to generate sparks of controversy from the flint and steel of opposing attitudes and specialties. Among the panelists were represented viewpoints of the large office, the medium office, and the one-man shop. There were architects, engineers and an educator. Seminar subjects—"Architecture and Technology," "Concrete vs. Steel in Architectural Form," and "Esthetic Possibilities in New Structural Forms"—had been selected, in Program Chairman KESLER's words, "... to bring out arguments, pro and con, and promote real 'hot' discussions."

But, as Creighton noted, the three subjects were not really divided. The panel discussions ranged out from the technical limitations of their titles and covered many different aspects of

architecture. Thus the seminars became a series of more or less general discussions rather than individual workshops dealing with specific technological subjects. And, though Haskell tried to stimulate it, little disagreement between the speakers developed. Chief exception to this statement—and one that drew a ripple of laughter from the audience which packed each seminar session—was the contention of Engineer Severud that "*architecture is sculpture.*" It was a contention quickly opposed by Architect Graham who said, "*architecture is articulation of space; sculpture is the articulation of mass.*"

Creighton recognized six areas of agreement that developed during the three seminars. The first was on *Technologies*. The "concrete vs. steel" billing was no contest at all. All panelists agreed that many technological factors influence the structural aspects of building design; and that use of any material is dictated by the exigencies of the overall design problem—including such influential factors as structural system, form, controls, costs. The important thing—brought out by Matsumoto—is "... a basic understanding of structures" and a familiarity with materials to produce them."

The second area of agreement involved *Chaos vs. Order*. Order, decided the panelists, grew partly out of technical honesty—the expression of structure, though not necessarily its exposure; the correct flow of stresses; the use of shapes which work well

structurally. Chaos could also be defeated through artistic expression, based partly on an understanding of sculptural form and disciplines, partly, as Candela expressed it, as a result of using emotion in the creation of a space enclosure. As the third basic ingredient of order, the panel agreed on social purpose. Applied to architecture this meant "understanding the problem" (Graham); "a good sound job" (Harriman), and "background buildings, not all foreground architecture" (Matsumoto).

Third point of harmony concerned *Methods of Creation*. Here, Creighton noted, the discussion went rather far afield. Candela observed three stages in the creative process: science, art, and technique—which he translated as meaning investigation (or research), creation (or design) and construction. Graham and Harriman suggested the need for a variety of specialists and, above all, the necessity for teamwork in the office—as well as utilization of all applicable techniques and disciplines. Matsumoto voiced a plea for a closer relationship between architect and engineer—or at least a mutual understanding of the duality involved in design problems. He touched also on the desirability of "a universal language" as a common ground for better understanding between various types of building professionals.

Even with the engineer members there was unanimity of opinion relative to the *Role of The Architect*. He should, decided the panelists, be "the team leader," the man who, though with help from many sources, "makes the final decisions." Relative to his clients he should be "the interpreter of needs." But in this connection he should not be merely an "instrument to do what the client wants" nor "an entertainer." All panelists ascribed to the architect "a serious responsibility to improve environment"; but Haskell observed that his role could not be "established by fiat," but only by his overall competence.

Fifth among the agreements Creighton noted concerned *Education*. Panelists agreed generally that improvements were needed in the field of architectural education. But opinions differed somewhat on the method that should be pursued. Candela thought a curriculum could be "less practical," should strive rather to develop "more imagination in structures." Harriman expressed a divergent view. Schools should be "more practical" he said



This picture accurately reflects the comfortable, informal character of the "Workshop Seminars." Taken during the first of the three sessions, it shows Fred N. Severud discussing some points of his many excellent slides; and in the foreground, John Bruce Graham and George Matsumoto, two of the other six panelists, look and listen with interest as keen as any of the 476 people who were registered as convention attendees.

and should develop in the student "more ability to be useful in an office." He thought the schools now put too much emphasis on design and stressed his conviction of the "need for research"—but did not define the type of research needed.

Matsumoto, as an educator himself, saw need for improvement, but took the middle course. He called for a closer liaison between student and teacher. He noted again the need for "an understanding of structures" and stressed the desirability of a broad educational base composed of many subjects as a means for "creating a whole man" rather than any sort of a specialist. He observed that schools generally now recognize that "not every student can be a form-giver"; and in this connection Candela suggested that students might well be taught "reasons for structure and form" and the fact that mere "difference is not a virtue."

Finally, Creighton noticed an area of agreement as to *The Future*. Panelists were unanimous in recognizing a present need for growth as a prerequisite to realizing opportunities of the future. The profession, they decided, should progress, not haphazardly, but "with direction"; and as one means for doing so should "develop and use a vocabulary of technologies." It should hold itself open to the use of "advancing technologies," continue to "coordinate many disciplines that are developing" and be alert to "develop new disciplines in situations where old disciplines are no longer valid."

From all this discussion of the varied subjects of the Workshop Seminars Creighton discerned a number of "lessons" for Florida architects. The near unanimity of all panelists, pointed, he thought, to an accelerating trend toward the "integration of engineering and architecture." He touched on what he held to be a growing emphasis on the "good" design solution, rather than the "different" one—with "good" used in the technological sense to mean a structure that "works" relative to its stresses and materials.

The seminars, he thought, had thus clarified the pressing need for "honesty" in building design—honesty in the sense of full use of the sciences and full expression of techniques. As opposed to the superficial exposure of structural systems, this, said Creigh-



FAA Officers Acclaimed for Second Term

In a strictly no-contest vote the 1961 FAA Convention acclaimed the incumbent FAA officers for second terms in 1962. Recommendations of the Nominating Committee were not opposed from the floor; and thus the 1962 slate will be Robert H. Levison, Florida Central Chapter, President; Verner Johnson, Florida South Chapter, Secretary; and Roy M. Pooley, Jr., Jacksonville Chapter, Treasurer. Robert B. Murphy, Mid-Florida Chapter, becomes First Vice President and William F. Bigoney, Jr., Broward County Chapter, steps into the Second Vice President spot . . . The Convention's only election contest was for the office of Third Vice President. For this office the Nominating Committee proposed a choice between William T. Arnett, Florida North Chapter, and William S. Morrison, Florida Northwest Chapter. Elected was William T. Arnett who will act as the FAA's administrative representative in the FAA's North Florida area. . . . Above are, left to right, Vice Presidents Bigoney and Murphy, President Levison, Treasurer Pooley and Florida Regional Director Robert M. Little, FAIA. Secretary Johnson and Vice President Arnett were not present when this picture was taken . . . Elected for the Regional Judiciary Committee were Kenneth Jacobson, Palm Beach Chapter, as a three-year member, and Arthur Lee Campbell, Florida North Chapter, as a one-year alternate.

ton, is honesty in architecture. And he thought the panelists had developed the point in a constructive and fairly adequate fashion. True, this was a general statement and as such could be generally applied to many regional conditions and needs. But to the extent the statement could be adapted to the solution of specialized regional problems, it had, he thought, special significance to Florida architects.

Creighton thought that one other "lesson" had been distilled from the discussions of the seminars. This was a "demonstration of maturity" relative to architectural philosophy and practice. It showed, he thought, a growing awareness of the need for rounded

knowledge, for a greater use of abilities—and for greater abilities capable of use, as well. This attitude suggested that architects were now less desirous of merely "pleasing" a client, and thus are becoming less susceptible to the temptation of catering to the whims of current design "fashions."

"All this," Creighton concluded, "highlights the proper role of the architect. Individual attitudes may, and should, differ. But I am sure we are all going in the same direction. This is toward the fuller creative leadership that can come from continuing study, keener understanding and the constant improvement of our professional product."



1961 FAA Honor Awards Program

Though not as extensive as in some past years, the Architectural Exhibit of the FAA's 47th Annual Convention reaffirmed the fact that Florida architects are doing work comparable in imaginative concept and quality of design with that of any other region. Thus, the significance of the FAA's Honor Award Program is increasing year by year. . . . This year there were two award categories — **Houses** and **Non-Residential**. Two Merit Awards were designated in the first category — but the Jury did not select an exhibit for an Honor Award. In the second category, however, the Jury selected two buildings for an Honor Award and only one for a Merit Award. . . . The Jury was Thomas H. Creighton, FAIA, Felix Candela, and George Matsumoto, AIA. Selected by the Jury for Merit Awards in the **Houses** Category was the Larimore residence, for which Pancoast, Ferendino, Skeels and Burnham were architects, and the Gresham residence for which J. Don Alford was architect. . . . In the **Non-Residential** Category the Jury picked two buildings for which Mark Hampton was architect for the Honor Award; and for the Merit Award, a Church for which A. Wynn Howell was architect. . . . Shown here are three of the award winners. . . .



. . . to Mark Hampton, AIA



. . . and Russell T. Pancoast, FAIA

Life Science Building, University of South Florida

Mark Hampton, Architect

Alexander Georges Photos





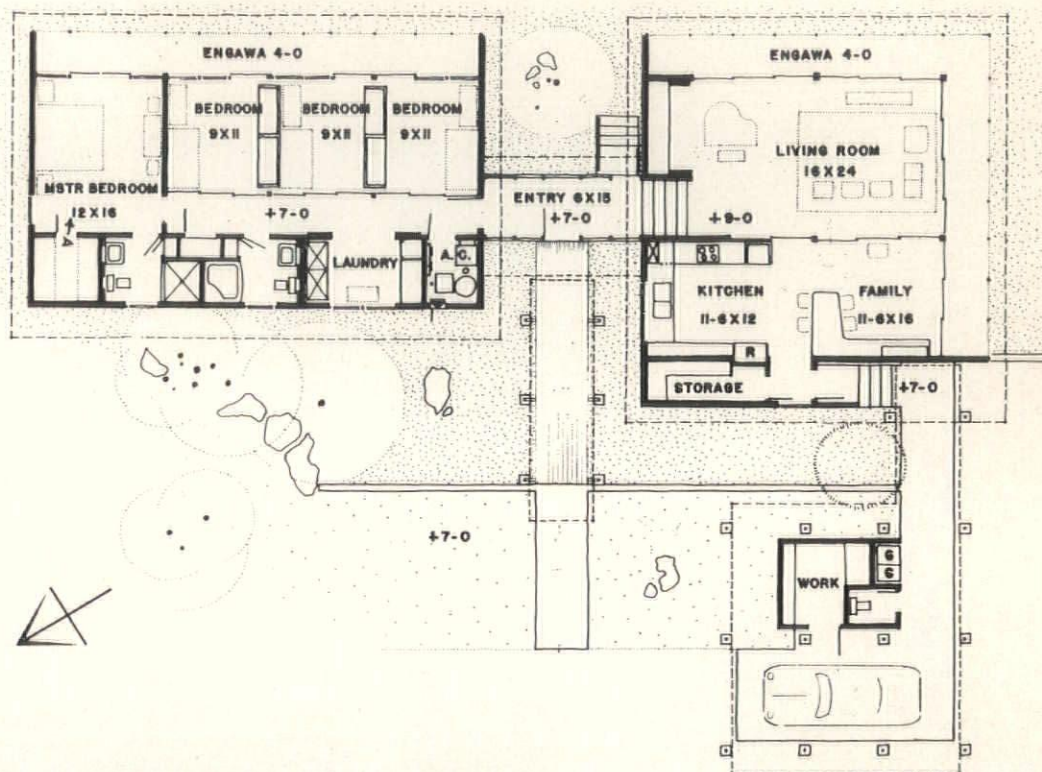
Alexander Georges Photos

Laboratory Science Building, University of South Florida **Mark Hampton, Architect**



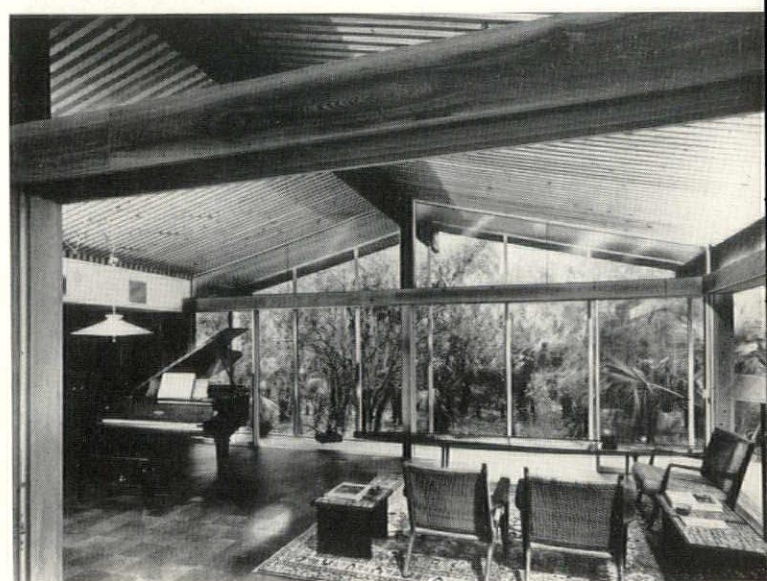
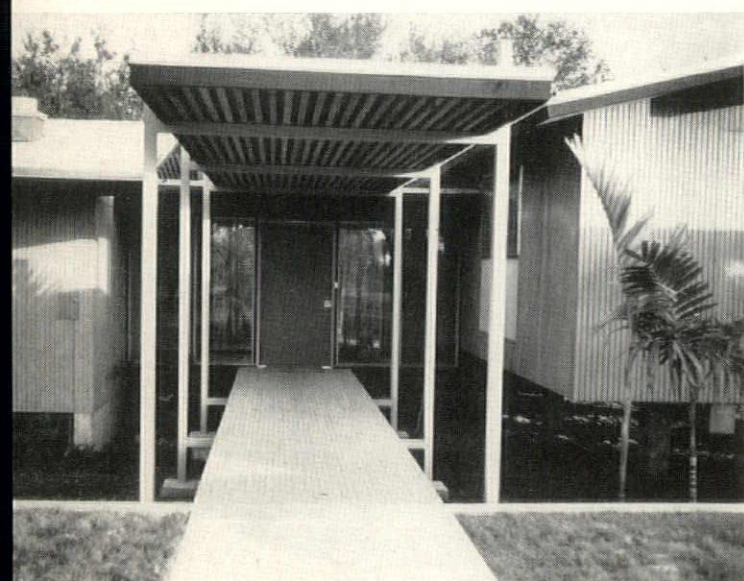
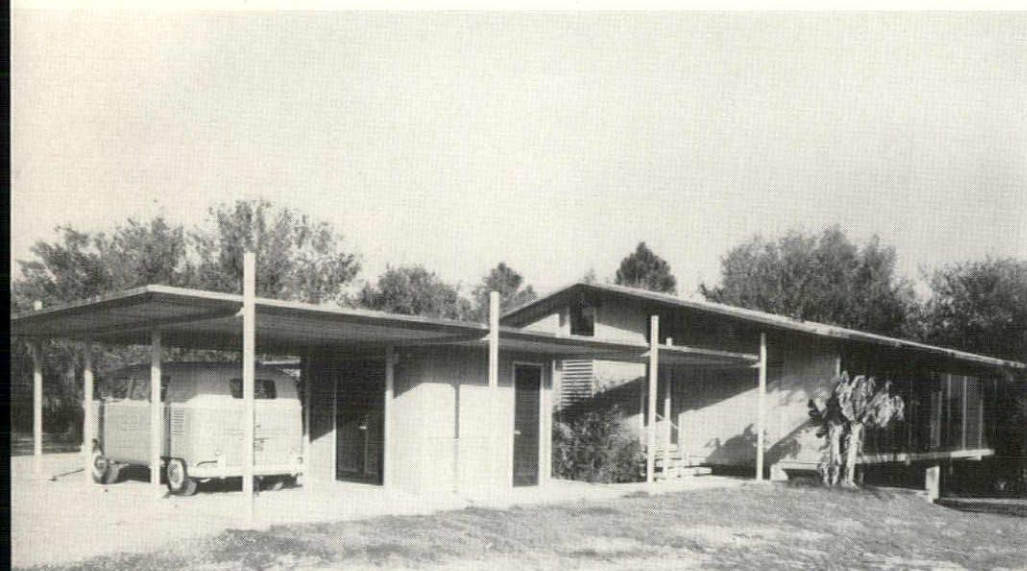
Christopher C. Larimore Residence . . .

Pancoast, Ferendino, Skeels and Burnham Architects





The house plan takes advantage of a difference in ground levels and is, in effect, two buildings joined at the house entrance. The bedroom portion is two feet lower than the living and carport areas. Structure is mostly wood supported on 24 concrete piers. Roofs are side-nailed, alternate 2x4s and 2x2s spanning 12 feet. Exterior sheathing is bleached, textured plywood.



News & Notes

1962 To Be Banner Year . . .

There seems to be general agreement that 1962 will be a year of great building activity. According to F. W. Dodge Corp., construction next year will enjoy its best year in history. F. E. DUTCHER, vice president of the Johns-Manville Corp., expects construction volume—including modernization, maintenance and repairs—to soar to over \$80-billion, or about 15 percent of 1962's anticipated gross national product.

The Dodge forecast is the most conservative of the two. It predicts that "total construction contracts" will reach about \$40-billion, up 7 percent over 1961. Dodge sees a 10 percent rise in residential dollar volume and an overall 4 percent rise in contracts for non-residential buildings.

The Johns-Manville survey forecast a new construction total for 1962 of a record \$60.6-billion with an additional \$20-billion going for modernization, remodeling and repair of existing structures. It estimated an increase of 3.5 percent in housing and an increase in the value of industrial, commercial and utilities construction of 4.2 percent. The J-M forecast broke down total construction into private and public sectors. It set private construction for 1962 at about \$41.9-billions, up 4 percent over this year. Public work volume is expected to reach about \$18.7-billions, up 6.7 percent.

Chapter Committee Named for AIA's 1963 Miami Convention

Members of the Florida South Chapter—which will Host the Institute's 1963 Convention at the Americana Hotel—have been named. And in a number of instances a substantial amount of preliminary planning has been done. Honorary Chairman is ROBERT M. LITTLE, FAIA, Director of the Florida Region. General Chairman is H. SAMUEL KRUSE. Other members are:

Guide Book: JAMES L. DEEN, RUSSELL T. PANCOAST, FAIA, FREDERIC SHERMAN, HON., AIA.

Hospitality and Women's Events: WAHL J. SNYDER, JR., FAIA, and MRS. SNYDER.

Finance: CHARLES BROWARD, JR.

Publicity: EDWARD G. GRAFTON.

Exhibits: JAMES E. FERGUSON, JR.

Tours: ROBERT C. ABELE, JAMES L. DEEN.

Theme and Programs: ALFRED BROWNING PARKER, FAIA.

Museums and Concerts: EDWIN T. REEDER, FAIA.

Architects' Home Parties: VERNER JOHNSON.

Board-Staff Dinner: JOHN L. SKINNER, FAIA.

Transportation: EARLE STARNES.

Entertainment: FRANK E. WATSON.

Student Program: OGDEN K. HOUSTON, JR.

In discussing the policy of Institute-Chapter cooperation relative to local conventions of the Institute, Chairman Kruse indicated that full responsibility for such cooperation was assumed by the local chapter rather than any AIA region or state organization. He expressed the hope, however, that all members of the AIA would plan to attend the 1963 National Convention. He promised that details of his Committee's program and progress would be released for publication as these developed and were approved.

FAA Wins Two Awards . . .

At the annual meeting of the Florida Society of Association Executives in November, the FAA's Administrative Secretary, VERNA M. SHERMAN, was presented with two Awards of Merit. One was for the FAA letterhead, designed by KENNETH STANTON, a student at the University of Florida. The other was for *The Florida Architect*, official FAA publication. Both awards were given "In recognition of outstanding achievement in the field of communications for Trade and Professional Associations." The award program is a newly-developed activity of the FSAE and part of that Association's annual meeting program.

Presentation to the FAA was made by Hon. JAMES P. Low, manager, Association Service Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.

What Kind of Protection from Atomic Fallout . . . ?

The subject of shelter from atomic fallout will soon merit a paraphrase of

the old cliché about the weather—which, incidentally was first voiced by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, not MARK TWAIN to which it has been erroneously ascribed times without number. The great deal of talk has produced, thus far, very little action—the reason being, apparently, that nobody, but nobody, has really thought the problem through to a practical, generally applicable conclusion.

Even the scientists are now suggesting that the danger from atomic fallout is not the quick lethal possibility it was once thought to be. Officialdom has likewise done an about face regarding the necessity of every family embarking on a do-it-yourself shelter construction program. We have now reached the stage of sober second thinking; and it may be that now the architectural profession can make a real contribution toward the end of developing a well-considered program of survival protection.

This assumes some such program is—or will be—needed. About this no one knows for sure. But along with the old habit of "keeping the powder dry" is the prudent American admonition to "take cover." And the what, where, and how of taking cover from results of a nuclear war action has now become a first-class national problem.

What can you do to help toward its solution? First step is to inform yourself about the current state of the atomic shelter art. In mid-October the AIA issued, over the signature of President PHILIP WILL, JR., FAIA, a four-page pamphlet on the subject. It listed regional offices with primary responsibility for a Civil Defense Survey. In Florida this office is that of the **U. S. Army Engineer District, P. O. Box 4970, Jacksonville 1, Florida**. This office, apparently, operates under the jurisdiction of a **Civil Defense Regional Office** the address of which is **P.O. Box 108, Thomasville, Georgia**.

Write to these addresses for information. Ask for addresses of your local Community Civil Defense organization. Make yourself available to this organization. President Will has said ". . . the architects of this nation should be prepared to participate vigorously in a program which may prove to be vital to our survival." You can do no less than to offer your talents, interest and energies in furthering the local segments of this program.

(Continued on Page 18)

Changes . . .

CHARLES E. LACKEY has moved his office to a new address at 9300 S.W. 59th Street, Miami. The new phone number is MOhawk 7-8336.

H. MARCUS PINSKER has announced the opening of a new architectural office in the Shore Building, 1190 N.E. 125th Street, North Miami. Phone is PLaza 1-5687.

RICHARD S. LEVIN has established a new office location at 4350 S.W. 108th Avenue, Miami. The phone is CA 1-9754.

RANDOLPH F. WARE has moved his office to 7420 Ingraham Terrace, Coral Gables. The new phone is MOhawk 7-4055.

NILS VICTOR JOHNSON has announced the opening of a new office at 11601 N.W. 7th Avenue, Miami.

EARL V. WOLFE has moved his office to 4025 Ponce De Leon Blvd., Coral Gables. The phone is the same: HIGHLand 4-6912.

WILLIAM H. PECK has changed offices to a new address at 309 S.E. 9th Avenue, Ft. Lauderdale. Phone is the same—JACKson 3-4471.

Flexible A/C System Uses

Piped Water, Heat Pumps

In the recently-completed building for the Tampa Electric Company, for which ELIOT C. FLETCHER was architect, a combination of various air conditioning elements has been ingeniously used to provide the greatest possible degree of flexibility and space savings. The building is multi-purpose, half containing office space, the other—called Leisure House—housing an auditorium, lobby, kitchen and demonstration areas.

Total cooling load is 38 tons—20 for offices, 18 for Leisure House. But study revealed that nine separate control zones would be required and finally decisions were made to: 1) Utilize air-handlers in each zone; 2) Utilize water as the heating-cooling medium; 3) Provide one 20-ton heat pump for each half of the building; 4) Pipe chilled or heated water to each air-handler, thus minimizing ductwork in each zone.

The two heat pumps are located

outside the building and operate independently—though they may be cross-connected if future needs warrant. They supply water to coils in the air handlers at 45° for cooling and 118° for heating. Zone temperatures are maintained by electronic controls which actuate three-way valves on the water coils. Conditioned air is delivered to zone areas in various ways depending on space requirements. Ceiling diffusers, combination lighting diffuser troffers, perforated plate diffusers and standard wall registers have all been used. Aquastats in the heat pumps provide automatic maintenance of supply water temperatures by cycling compressors.

Consulting engineers were JOHN A. BEDINGFIELD and Associates. Using two Typhoon heat pumps, each with two 10-hp. compressors, they have achieved a custom-designed air-to-water system that is proving efficient, flexible and economical.



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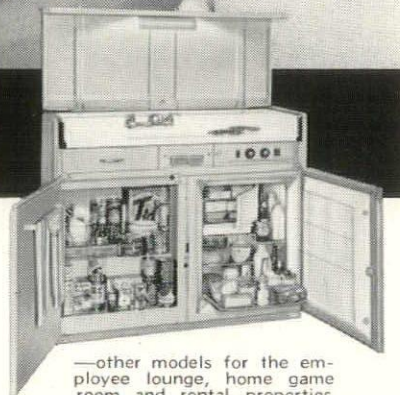
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Architects or Engineers...

(Continued from Page 4)

is a striking difference in the educational preparation for Architecture, Structural Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering. The major emphasis in the engineering curricula is in mathematics and sciences, leading in Civil Engineering a strong sequence in structural theory (not necessarily applied to buildings), and leading in Mechanical Engineering to study of heat, power, electricity, machine design and associated specialties.

In the architectural curricula the emphasis is on the design, equipment and construction of buildings. Sixty-four semester hours are devoted to History of Architecture, Theory, City Planning, and Architectural Design compared to zero semester hours in these subjects under Civil Engineering and four covering air conditioning under Mechanical Engineering. The subjects of materials and methods, working drawings, specifications, professional administration, survey and site call for twenty-two hours under Architecture as compared with ten hours under Civil Engineering and zero hours under Mechanical Engineering.

These comparisons are not made to furnish an unfavorable comparison, but to point up the difference in the educational preparation for each profession. There is an absolute absence in the engineering curricula of the art and science of designing building as such.

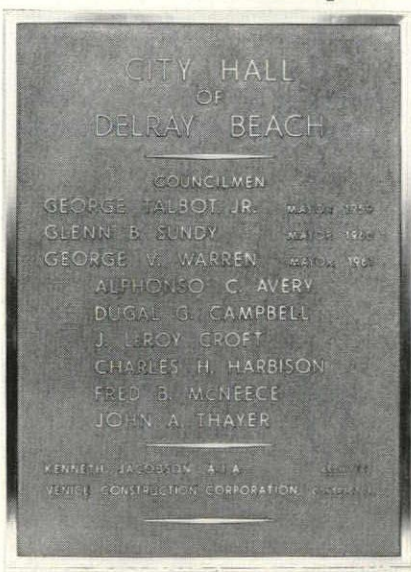
Determination of the difference between an architect and an engineer on the basis of Florida State Examinations for Registrations to Practice:

Engineering Examination by State Board (Florida) in Civil Engineering:

A review of a recent two-day examination by the Examining Board revealed the following: The first day there were nineteen questions from which the examinee was to answer ten. The second day there were about thirty-eight from which the examinee was to answer enough to total 60 points.

A good portion of these questions had to do with structure, water, sewers, grading, and basic theory which could be applied either directly or indirectly to some components of buildings. There was not one question in

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regard to planning or designing of buildings, no site planning, no architectural history, no theory of design, and no comprehensive structural or mechanical systems for buildings.

Architectural Examination by State Board (Florida): By contrast the architectural examinations consist of thirty-six hours covering History and Theory of Architecture (3 hrs.), Site Planning (5 hrs.), Architectural Design (12 hrs.), Building Construction (3 hrs.), Structural Design (5 hrs.), Professional Administration (3 hrs.), and Building Equipment (5 hrs.)

Conclusion: The State of Florida by its examinations qualifies architects to design building sites, to design the architecture of buildings including structure and equipment, and to supervise and administer building projects.

The Florida engineering examination qualifies the engineer to design (among other things) certain limited component parts of buildings. It covers many questions not directly concerned with the design and construction of building and requires generally more preparation in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and, in the case of the mechanical engineering questions, machine design, thermodynamics, metallurgy and fluid mechanics.

What about the client:

The purpose of registering the members of a profession is to protect the public. The only state registration based on education, experience and a state examination pertaining to the design of buildings, is the registration of architects.

Architects are commonly engaged to project and supervise the erection of costly residences, schools, hospitals, factories, office and industrial buildings and to plan and contain urban and suburban development. Health, safety, utility, efficiency, stabilization of property values, sociology, and psychology are only some of the ingredients involved intimately. Banking quarters, commercial office sites, building lobbies, store merchandising salons and display atmospheres, motels, restaurants and hotels eloquently and universally attest the decisive importance in competitive business of architectural science, skill and taste. A synthesis of the utilitarian, the ef-

(Continued on Page 23)

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Don't let yourself become an "unknown", a "moved", or a "wrong address"....



At the exhibit opening ceremony, left to right: Howard McCall, AIA; FAA President Robert H. Levison, AIA; AIA President Philip Will, Jr., FAIA; Commissioner Sundy; Boca Raton Mayor Fox; Commissioners Lytal and Van Kessell, and Kenneth Jacobson, AIA.

Product Exhibit Awards...

The now-traditional Honor Awards to products exhibitors were presented by FAA President ROBERT H. LEVISON at the Convention's opening luncheon meeting Thursday, November 9, 1961. That for Excellence of Display was won by the Boiardi Tile Manufacturing Company and was accepted by Mr. MARIO BOIARDI. The other went to the Harris Standard

Paint Company for Educational Value of Display and was received by Mr. DOUGLAS MCCOY, general sales manager for Harris.

The Awards were announced by HAROLD E. MCCALL, chairman of the Convention's Product Exhibit Committee. As last year the award plaques were of walnut mounted with engraved name plates and a relief AIA seal.



... for educational value of display



... for excellence of display



Above are the prize-winning exhibit booths; and, left, President Levison presents the Honor Award Plaques to exhibitors. Left to right, President Levison, Douglas McCoy, of the Harris Standard Paint Co., and Mario Boiardi, president of the Boiardi Tile Manufacturing Company, Cleveland and Lake Worth. Harris Standard headquarters are at Tampa.

Architects or Engineers...?

(Continued from Page 21)

ficient, the economical, the healthful, the alluring and the blandished is often the difference between employment and unemployment, thriving commerce and a low standard of existence. Basic engineering no longer suffices to satisfy many demands of American health, wealth and prosperity.

The only logical explanation for the inclusion, in the statute governing the practice of engineering, of the word "buildings" as a permissive item of design for engineers, is that certain structures are of necessity a result of the special requirements of housing mechanical equipment, such as electrical power plants, and are not primarily concerned with problems of human occupancy such as circulation, site development, form, interior space, exterior mass, and other aesthetic considerations.

The statute controlling the practice of Architecture acknowledges this right of engineers to design buildings "which are purely incidental to their engineering practice." The wording of this statute is permissive but at the same time definitely limiting.

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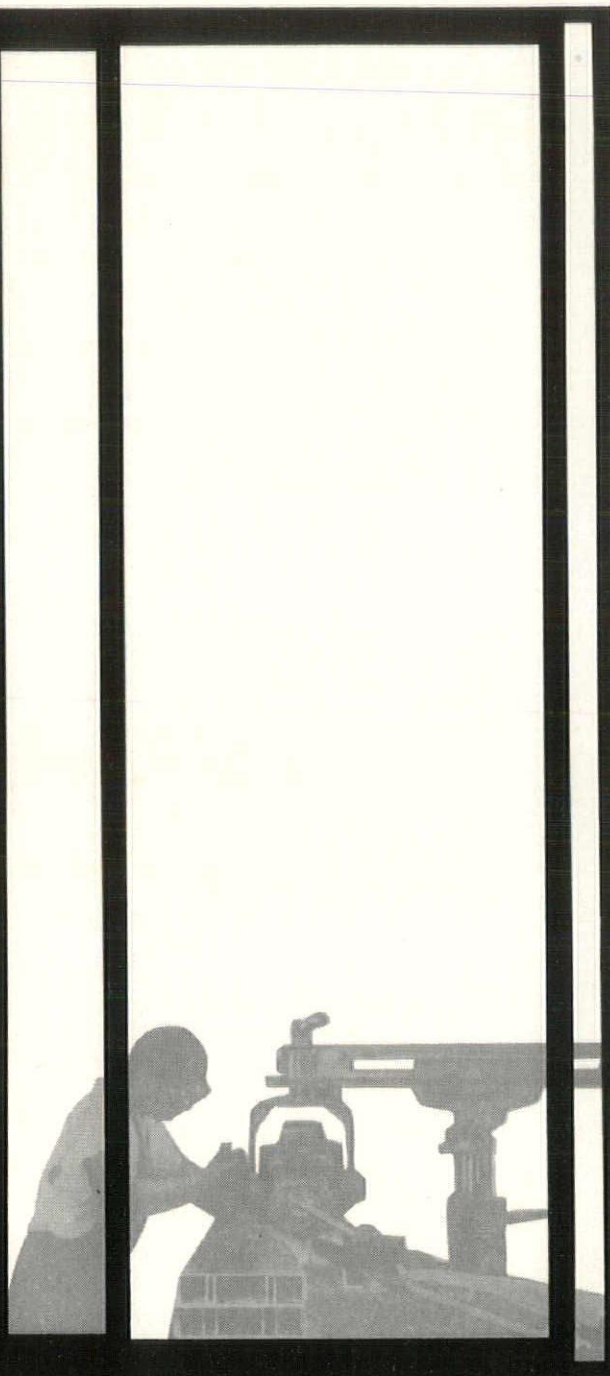
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Who Will Supervise the Observer...?

This is merely an individual query. It has been raised because of the confusion that has been created by recent official excursions into legalistic semantics — a confusion, almost amounting to consternation, that is shared by many Florida architects with wide, long, and varied professional experience. This is not to speak for them. But some points of the matter may strike some notes in harmony with their own thinking.

What we are speaking about is, of course, the change in Article 38 of the 1961 Edition of the General Conditions, the change which eliminates the word "supervise" and uses the word "observe" in its place. As pointed out by Mr. JOHN F. CLARK, attorney, in a publication recently issued by the Institute, this change not only lessens the authority of the architect, but also lessens his responsibility. And the change was apparently made as a legal means for accomplishing just this result.

But a good question could be made as to whether this result is professionally desirable. From a broad view the profession seems to be working itself into a predicament. On one hand, leaders are forcefully persuading it to expand its services, to reach for and assume greater responsibilities for new, larger and more complex tasks. On the other, there seems to be a fearful and increasing concern with the possible results of continuing to accept the responsibilities with which it has traditionally been charged.

These attitudes are antipathetic. Can one who seeks to weasel out of one responsibility be expected to discharge heavier ones under conditions of vastly widened scope and complexity?

We appreciate efforts of the legal profession to protect the building professional against the possibly disastrous effects of his own acts. But we wish lawyers would be equally as eager to clear away some of the legalistic fog that covers the whole doctrine of third-party liability. For it is this doctrine that has thrown professional men into a profound tizzy; and it is an attempt to anticipate future interpretations that may lie under the fog that has produced the recent exercise in semantics relative to Article 38.

Any architect worthy of mature status does not need whatever vague protection may reside in sly wordings. He is knowledgeable enough to provide the skill, experience and technical capacities his client has a right to demand. He is conscientious in his desire to carry his client's project through to a turn-key status. And he is strong enough in character and confident enough of his varied abilities to accept the responsibility for his performance at any stage of the work.

In a word, he is thoroughly *competent* to undertake the professional activities for which he was trained and for the conduct of which he has been legally certified and registered. And here, it seems probable, lies the crux of this whole matter.

Without *competence* — and on a constantly ascending scale — architecture, as even the professional activity most of us have known it, is surely doomed. Legal foxholes and weasel phrases can never take its place. Indeed, these only serve to lessen its importance and to dangle a sort of tinsel protection before those who show themselves to be not quite competent enough.

MR. PHILIP WILL, JR., FAIA, has put it clearly. "*It is logical,*" he said, "*for the architect to be in charge of the thinking about the future of urban civilization. But the leader will be he who provides drive and competence — whether he's an architect or not.*"

And who but the leader will be the one to supervise the observer?

—ROGER W. SHERMAN, AIA

Can't be talked about...
must
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